

## **Annotated Bibliography for NKA Pain Management Seminar #5**

1. Ellenberger, Henri F. (1970). *The Discovery of the Unconscious: The History and Evolution of Dynamic Psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books. Executive Summary: Ellenberger's massive and comprehensive history of the development of psychoanalysis and the dynamic psychologies of the 20th century.
2. Erikson, Erik Homburger. (1950). *Childhood and Society*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. Executive Summary: Dr. Erikson presents his theory of the eight adaptive stages of life, which is an elaboration of Freud's 4 psychosexual development stages. The eight stages are; 1) Hope: Trust vs. Mistrust; 2) Will: Autonomy vs. Shame; 3) Purpose: Initiative vs. Guilt; 4) Competence: Industry vs. Inferiority; 5) Fidelity: Identity vs. Role Confusion; 6) Love: Intimacy vs. Isolation; 7) Care: Generativity vs. Stagnation; 8) Wisdom: Ego Integrity vs. Despair.
3. Erikson, Erik Homburger. (1968). *Identity: Youth and Crisis*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. Executive Summary: Dr. Erikson elaborates his theory of adaptive stages of life as presented in "Childhood and Society" with a more in-depth evaluation of the Identity Crisis [Stage 5: Fidelity] which adolescents must traverse on their way to adulthood.
4. Freud, Sigmund. Riviere, Joan (Tr.) (1935). *A General Introduction to Psycho-Analysis*. New York: Liveright Publishing Corporation; Originally published in 1924; Paperback edition published by Pocket Books, NY, copyright 1953 - 22nd edition published ay 1971. Executive Summary: This volume is a compilation of 24 lectures which Freud delivered at the University of Vienna during two winter semesters from 1915-1917. They were intended as an introduction to psychoanalysis for the non-specialist, and they cover a wide range of issues that were current at the time. The volume is highly recommended for beginners.
5. Freud, Sigmund. Strachey, James (Tr.). (1949). *An Outline of Psychoanalysis*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. Executive Summary: Completed in 1938 just prior to his death, this volume was published posthumously in 1940 and presents a concise, direct and simple introduction to psychoanalytic theory and the practice of psychoanalysis.
6. Freud, Sigmund. Strachey, James (Tr.). (1955). *The Interpretation of Dreams*. New York: Basic Books; Paperback edition published in 1965 by Avon Books, NY. Executive Summary: This is the James Strachey translation of Freud's first major psychoanalytical publication, where he presents his topographical model of the psyche and the psychoanalytic method of dream analysis.
7. Freud, Sigmund. Strachey, James (Ed.) and Riviere, Joan (Tr.). (1962). *The Ego and the Id*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company. Executive Summary: This small volume presents Freud's structural model of the psyche, which includes 3 structural elements: 1) The Ego; 2) The Id; and 3) the Superego. This structural model will supplement and, in some cases, supercede, the original topographic model which included the Conscious System [System Cs.], the Unconscious System [System Ucs] and the

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Preconscious System [System Pcs.]. The topographic model was presented for the first time in "The Interpretation of Dreams," and was the model used by psychoanalysts to explain the Unconscious dominance over the conscious mind by the drives. The structural model was needed in order to make the transition from Id-based psychology to a mature Ego-psychology.

8. Freud, Sigmund. Strachey, James (Tr.). (1975). *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.;Originally published in 1961;Reprinted in 1989 with a biographical introduction by Peter Gay. Executive Summary: Originally published in 1920, this volume presents Freud's re-evaluation of his theory of instinctual drives and repression. Early psychoanalytic theory proposed that human babies and children pursued polymorphous pervervse pleasure, that this was frowned upon and conditioned against by society, and that this inhibition of an instinctual drive caused repression, which caused anxiety and neurosis. In 'Beyond the Pleasure Principle' Freud introduces two additional instinctive drives, Eros and Thanatos, or the Sex Instinct and the Death Instinct, and proposes that it is the tension between these two drives that creates neurosis.
9. Freud, Sigmund. Strachey, James (Tr.). (1977). *Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.;Originally published in 1961;Reprinted in 1989 with a biographical introduction by Peter Gay. Executive Summary: This volume is a compilation of five lectures which Freud presented at Clark University in Worcester, MA in 1909. Originally published in 1910, these lectures were the definitive introduction to psychoanalytic theory and practice until he published the German text of his Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis in 1922.
10. Freud, Sigmund. Crick, Joyce (Tr.). (1999). *The Interpretations of Dreams*. New York: Oxford University Press. Executive Summary: This is a new translation of Freud's text by Joyce Crick, with an introduction by Ritchie Robertson. Crick used Freud's original version for her translation, omitting Freud's additions that were included in the Strachey translation. This text is also more readable for a modern audience, since it avoids the Victorian prose conventions that Strachey utilized. Robertson's introduction places the text within its historical context and provides updated information regarding the continuing scientific investigation of dreams. The new translation was prompted, in part, by Bruno Bettelheim's [and others] criticism of the Standard Works translations. Cf. Bettelheim, "Freud and Man's Soul" (1984).
11. Gill, Merton Max. (1963). *Topography and Systems in Psychoanalytic Theory*. Psychological Issues. 1963;3(2):1-179;New York: International Universities Press, Inc. Executive Summary: This is a continuation of the research project which was undertaken by David Rapaport and Merton Gill to present the historical development and present status of psychoanalytic theory and metapsychology. This volume follows up on the information presented in Rapaport's monograph entitled "The Structure of Psychoanalytic Theory: A Systematizing Attempt," Psychological Issues. 1960;2(2):1-158 and Rapaport and Gill's paper entitled "The Points of View and Assumptions of

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Metapsychology," *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*. 1959;40:153-162, reprinted in "The Collected Papers of David Rapaport," Merton M. Gill (Ed.). (1967). New York: Basic Books, Inc., pp. 795-811.

12. Rapaport, David and Gill, Merton Max. (1959). *The Points of View and Assumptions of Metapsychology*. In Merton M. Gill (Ed.), *The Collected Papers of David Rapaport* (pp. 795-811). New York: Basic Books, Inc. Executive Summary: This paper by Gill and Rapaport is an attempt to present a summary of the metapsychological foundations of psychoanalysis. Dr. Rapaport would present a more comprehensive follow-up study entitled "The Structure of Psychoanalytic Theory: A Systematizing Attempt," published in 1960, and Dr. Gill presented a further elaboration of this subject in his 1963 monograph entitled "Topography and Systems in Psychoanalytic Theory." Together these three monographs present a comprehensive view of psychoanalytic metapsychology from its beginning to 1963.
13. Rapaport, David. (1938). *The Recent History of the Association Concept*. In Merton M. Gill (Ed.), *The Collected Papers of David Rapaport* (pp. 37-51). New York: Basic Books, Inc. Executive Summary: This paper is a revised and condensed version of Dr. Rapaport's dissertation, which was entitled "The History of the Concept of Association of Ideas," and it provides a concise history of the concept of associations and this concept's influence on psychology and philosophy.
14. Rapaport, David. (1960). *The Structure of Psychoanalytic Theory: A Systematizing Attempt*. *Psychological Issues*. 1960;2(2):1-158; New York: International Universities Press, Inc.; Third printing 1969. Executive Summary: Rapaport's comprehensive monograph on the structure of psychoanalytic theory as of 1960. This monograph is Dr. Rapaport's extension of an earlier essay on psychoanalytic metapsychology, which he co-wrote with Merton M. Gill, titled "The Points of View and Assumptions of Metapsychology", 1959 where Rapaport suggests that a systematic metapsychological theory of psychoanalysis requires at least 5 points of view: 1) Dynamic, 2) Economic, 3) Structural, 4) Genetic, and 5) Adaptive. In the present work, he expands on this by adding the following points of view: 6) Empirical, 7) Gestalt, 8) Organismic, 9) Topographical, and 10) Psychosocial.
15. Rapaport, David. (1974). *The History of the Concept of Association of Ideas*. New York: International Universities Press, Inc. Executive Summary: This volume is an English translation of Dr. Rapaport's doctoral dissertation, which was published in 1938 in Hungarian. It presents a comprehensive overview of the concept of the 'association of ideas' from Descartes to Kant. A follow-up paper entitled "The Recent History of the Association Concept," also published in 1938, included a summary of the dissertation's main points, and an extension of the concept's influence into the modern era.
16. Szasz, Thomas S. (1974). *The Myth of Mental Illness: Foundations of a Theory of Personal Conduct, Revised Edition*. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers; Originally published in 1961. Executive Summary: Dr. Szasz's broadside against the psychiatric

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profession wherein he presents a different model of mental distress other than the medical model which requires hospitalization and control by pharmaceuticals.